they left themselved. With the richest fruits of balls, with vigor, seith energy, with expanded idea. And the vigor, seith energy with explaining and screen and Beroduce. Collect and tracedy, his and Secrates and Beroduce. Collect and tracedy his and Secrates and Beroduce. Collect and tracedy his and Secrates and Beroduce. Collect and tracedy his and schedule recognition and proposed in the popular junction. "The Bost was the form to be provided in procession to be interested to the production and about all improvements the many products which are the form of the production and about all improvements the production and about all improvements the production and about all improvements the production and strength which are the form to be about a second of the production and strength which are the form to be about a second of the production of the

APPENDIX DESIGNATION

But for Washington's mother he would he ebeca is the British many; for we were attached to the throne of England then, and find not been deteched from a "mother" of care—(Choers and laughter)—an honest, good, kind, and considerat mother. (Iberia's lengther). This mether, who has always been so careful of her daughter that she found fash with us because we dumped a few shiploods of stones in our harbor for her own protection—(bout cheers and laughter)—and though she loves her daughter someth, yet, if her daughter would only die, how kindly and gladly she would all her grave and bury her, and then proceed, with hyperrites shackly to write her will and apportion out her effects. (Renewed cheering and laughter.) Oh, was ever an individual its Washington? In ancient and modern history he stands alone. Truly, we can say of him as Byron said of sheridan.

cheering and laughter.) Oh, was ever an individual like Washington in arcient and modern history he stated alone. Truly, we can say of him as Byron said of Sheridan.

Nature made but one such man,
And broke the die in meulding Sheridan.

(Applause.) They tell us of the beautiful exploit of a people placing a shumrock of the Green Isle over the grave of washington she placed a green chaplet thereon. England never wept over a noblor son than when she went over the grave of Wisherforce; but when America wept over the grave of Wisherforce; but when America wept over the grave of Washington, why she wep over a far nobler son than England over had. (Applause.) Though years have passed since the tones of the funeral bell on the banks of the Potomac found us mournful, yet I am happy to tell you that George Washington 'is not dead, but sleeping." (Cheers.) He is watching over us to-day in the midst of all our troubles; and to day from the cold and voiceless lips of his marble statues there comes forth the most bright and impassioned obquence beseeching us to stand by our country in the day of its troubles. (Prolonged cheering.) And, as his children, we look up and say.—'Washington, we will.' (Great applause.) Now, when clouds have settled around our dear native land, we will give her our sympathies, and, if needs be, our fortunes and our lives. (Applause.) From our immost souls we will look up and arpeat the patriot's prayer—'God save our country.' We begin to feel in the heart of our country a political resurrection. The contest between the serpent and the eagle has been just begun, and while the one is writhing in his death struggle the other is soaring grandly towards Heaven. (Applause.) While we have already passed over the summit of the mountain of difficulty, and are rapidly descending to the plane, reedom has gone forth from the mountain tops of the North, and the cryb has come back from the mountain of difficulty, and are rapidly descending to the plane, reedom has gone forth from the mountain tops of the North,

## THE COOPER UNION.

Scott.

A festival in honor of Washington's Birthday was held last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute by the pupils of the Cooper Union, under the direction of Mr. Bristow, their instructor. The arches in front of the stage were tastefully decorated with the Stars and Stripes. In the centre of the middle arch was suspended a beautiful painting of Washington, one of Jackson in the centre of the right, and one of Jefferson in that of the left. Busts of General Scott, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin and Henry Clay were also arranged on each side of the arches, while the back part of the stage was completely covered with one large American flag. At an early hour the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity early hour the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by as highly respectable and patriotic an audience as ever assembled within the walls of any hall in this city. Leutenant General Scott. Chancellor Ferris, Peter Cooper. ex-Mayor Tiemann, Wilson G. Hunt, J. E. Pearson and Edward Cooper occupied the front of the stage. When General Scott entered, the andience rose on masse, and greeted him with nine hearty cheers. The exercises of the evening consisted of a chorus by Haydn, a solo and chorus by Bristow, a solo by Crosby, and the solo and chorus, "The Star Spangled Banner," together with an original oration, entitled "The Revolutions of "16 and '61," by Francis J. Tucker: a selected oration, "Character of Washington," by William Wardlaw Scott, and the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, by James H. Pullman, all of which were rendered with great credit to both pupils and instructors.

which were remered want g.

instructors.

The leading feature of the evening, however, was an address delivered by Mr. Peter Cooper, previous to the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, which elicited throughout the most unbounded applause. He

address delivered by Mr. Peter Cooper, pravious to the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, which elicited throughout the most unbounded appliance. He said:

In this most extraordinary state and condition of our whole country, it appeared, to the trustees of this institution, an appropriate duty to call and fix the attention of this audience to the ever-to-be-remembered words found in the Farewell Address of Washington, the father of American liberty. It was his unswerving integrity of purpose—the untiring devotion of all his powers of bedy, mind and estate—that achieved for his country the freedom and independence we now enjoy, with all those rights and interests, for which the good and great have sought and interests, for which the good and great have sought and interests, for which the good and great have sought and interests, for which the good and great have sought and interests, for which the good and great have sought and interests, for which the good and great have sought and interests, for which the good and great have sought and interests, for which the good and great have sought and interests, for which the good and great have sought and interests, for which the good and great have sought and interests, for which the good and great have sought and interests, for which the world. It is, my friends, impossible to over-estimate the yalue to our country of such a life, so full of all that is pure in purpose, wise in counsel and heroic in the performance of every duty. Yes, when doubt and dismay had wellingh paralyzed the stoutest hearts, even when his half starved and half clad army found themselves, driven by the force of superior numbers, through clouds and atoms, through heat and cold, from one point of our country to another—he never despairing, always relying on a righteous cause and a determined purpose. It is difficult, my friends, for us to determine how far the inspiration of that unsulied life has tended to strengthen and arm the people with courage to rush to the rescue of our country and

The Union—The efforts to sever it will only make it made dear to the hearts of the people of the whole country.

Mussio—"Flag of Our Union."
General H. Wansumon, after paying a tribute to the heroism and courage of the loyal soldiers and officers of the Union whose recent patroite triumphs had enabled us to commemorate with additional interest the birthday of the illustrione Washington, continued.—Nations are respected as they demonstrate their ability to enforce their decrees Upon the accession to the control of the government of the present administration, the Chief Magistrate, through our department of Foreign Relations, brought to the knowledge of the European governments his fixed purpose to uphold, maintain and defend the integrity of the Union against all domestic treason and foreign interference. In the pursoit of this purpose, the United States, according to the usages of international law, doctared the ports of the refractory states to be under blockads. We had illustrated our ability to maintain this policy by our embarge and non-intercourse laws in the early part of the present century. Intimations from the British Foreign Secretary and his representative, the British Minister at Washington, were cautiously put forth of our inability to maintain this effective blockade according to the requirements of the laws of nations. It was proposed by the British representative that the right to trade to the interdicted ports should continue until some formal notice should be given to the different foreign governments of commercial nations. Our government of the requirements of the laws of nations. It was proposed by the British representative that the right to trade to the interdicted ports should continue until some formal notice should be given to the different foreign governments of commercial nations. Our government of could and would be given from the decks of our blockading squadron. Simultaneously with these proceedings, leading English merchants in Liverpool formally and publicly proposed to Lord Join

cognized as principles of public law the following declaration:—

First—Privatering is abolished.

Second—Neutral goods are not liable to capture under onemy's flags, except those contraband of war.

Fourth—Bockades, in order to be binding, must be so effectively enforced as to prevent access to the coasts of the enemy.

It was stipulated by those Powers that these declarations were to be accepted without any modification whatever, and further, that the parties giving in their adherence to the same enter into no arrangement in the application of maritime law, in time of war, without a stipulation, or strict observance of the points thus agreed upon. The second of these propositions was a principle that the American people had centended for from the foundation of the republic. It was, in fact, the principle that free ships make free goods—a stipulation ombodied in the twenty-third article of the treaty of amity and commerce concluded on the 6th day of February, 1778, between the United States and France, when we were stragglang for national existence. It was, therefore, old American doctrine. The said second proposition, as well as the third, was not original with the high contracting parties at the Congress of Faris, in 1836, because two years previous the Irosident had submitted to the maritime Powers of Europe the same propositions, to be agreed upon as permanent principles of international law. The fourth proposition was never disputed by this government; on the contrary, it was always acquiesced in by the United States, everywhere, and under all circumstances. The first proposition to abolish privateering. The Secretary of State—Mr. Marcy—under President Power, in July, 1856, declined this sipulation in regard to the abolition of privateering, unless with an amendment expensely exempting private property of a belligerent from confiscation. This hast proposition that this government should disable itself from entering into any negotiation for any modification of the laws of maritime war without stipulating a And the former of commentary the beauty of the commentary of the c

communities, which cover a large portion of the carth, and embesse co. offith of its ceitin population, that phoses in that oyatem by bonds as frequile as the chigarate of the control of In affixing his signature to the convention of this day between her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Tralaud, and the United States of America, the Earl Russell documents or order of her Majesty, that her Majesty does not intend thereby to undertake any engagement which shall have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences now prevailing in the United State. thereby to undertake any engagement which shall have any pearling in the United Six c.

At this conjuncture of public affairs, there appeared, at the close of the month of August, 1881, a publication in the London Globe, dated more than four mouths previous, at the Foreign Office, strictly in edicial form, from Lord Russell to Mr. Edwards, respecting the then proposed an nexation of the territory of the bounded Six to the dominions of Spain. It is in honeyed phrases of warm and friendly terms, yet stepping out of the way officially to any vert upon and speak of our country as in a state of discuption. The noble Lord acquiesces in the statement, in these terms—"Into there is no probabli fly at present of any positive resistance to the measure, either by the Northern or Southern confederation in North America." Mark the words. We can best illustrate the great injustice here done us by assuming like expressions on the part of our government when the question of repeal was agitated by the O'Connell influence, in 1846, to an extent that threatened the separation of the United Kingdom; yet carlier, when the Canadas were in revolt in 1837 and 1838, seeking independence: and at another period more recent, when the Angle-Indian empire, with over one hundred and fifty millions of people, alien in race and in religion, shaken to the foundation by the storm of war, had circumstances existed as they did exist. In which we were in diplomatic correspondence with Spain, had we referred to Ireland as a separate kingdom or protectorate, or to the Gauadas as an independent sovereignty, or to the Rajalia of India as de jacto authorities, when the English were falling before them, what would have been the softi and perpose of such a reference but one of hostility and gratuation at the supposed approaching distingaration of the British empire. We asked to become a party to the lumine principalities so inconsiderable as not to be even moticeable upon the map of the commercial world. But this was decided unless coupled with the humili

noticeable upon the map of the commercial world. But this was denied unless coupled with the humilisting condition not required of even the most inconsiderable of any of the other contracting parties. He is a matter of historical and universal notoricity that the Freuch crown has been in controvery for the last half century between three great dynastics—the prizeces of the stokes but not not the stoke of the loss Philipper the third, and the now successful one, in the imperial dynasty in the condition of the stoke of the loss Philipper the third, and the now successful one, in the imperial dynasty in 15th, Lee Pritish overmment had coolly suggested to the French Enperor the importance, in the event of an outbreak in French and conflict for the throne, that it must be understood that those declarations, then signed on the part of Great Britan and French would be no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the amicable relations between Great Britan and French would be no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the amicable relations between Great Britan and French would be no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the amicable relations between Great Britan and French would be no difficulty in reaching the world be not successful that the state of the standard of contains protocole in 18-4, and the standard of the standard of contains protocole in 18-4, and the standard of the standard of continuity protocol in 18-4, and the standard of the standard of continuity gave way in the spening of the trained with the standard of the standard of the standard of condition with the standard of the standar

with you in the great metropolis.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect;

Washington, Feb. 20, 1862.

To the Joint Committee of the Common Council of the city of New York.

The chairman then announced the fifth regular toast—"The Governor of the State of New York." Music—Governor's March.

The sixth regular toast was then read:—"Temecracy—that principle in our system of government which insures the triumph of the national arms in the present conflict." Music—"Dixic's Land."

Music—"Dixic's Land."

Judge Daly responded in an able manner. He had been a democrat all his life, and never did he appreciate the craths of democracy of which we have have nothing in history. Seven bandred thosand votus teers are in arms for the maintenance of democratic principles, and by God's help, before many months, complete triumph world crown their noble efforts in defence of self-government.

Song by Mr. Christian B. Woodruff.

Seventh regular toast:—"Our sister States—the resteration of our former affectionate relations with them all is an event to be looked forward to with undoubting hope and confidence."

Response by Richard O'Gormas.

Alderman Dayton then read patriotic letters from Hom. Elijsh Ward and Commodore Paulding.

Eighth regular toast—"The Army and Navy of the United States."

Finer courage and their conduct in the present was testifies that pure and notice devotion to their country which animated the soldiers and sailors of the days et the Revolution.

testifies that pure and notic devotion to their country which arimated the soldiers and sailors of the days at the Revolution.

Music—"Star Spangled Banner."
Responded to by Lieutenant Glies.

Ninth regular teast—"The Volunteers now enligted to the service of our country?"—The alacrity with which they sprang to arms at their country's call, and their valor and skill in battle, proves them to be worthy, some of the resublic.

the republic.
Music—Yankee Doodle.
Responded to by Major General Sandford.
A song, "The Flag of the Free," by the Anderson Tenth regular toast—The memory of those who have est their lives in the service of the country in the exist

ing war.

Music—Dirge.

Eleventh regular trast—"The Bench and the Bar."
The champions of freedom, and the conservators of justice and of the peace of the nation.

Twelfth regular tonst—#Popular Education.
The only solid basis on which republican an be founded.

can be founded.

Music.

Thirteenth regular toast:—"Woman."

A number of voluntaer toasts were then drunk, when the party separated for their homes, it being then after midnight.

CITIZENS' MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE

Enthusiasm of the People-General Scots Honors the Day-Patriotic Speeches and Resolutions, &c., &c.
The celebration of Washington's Birthday at the

Cooper Institute was a very enthusiastic affair. The Institute was crowded, in every part, and up to a late hour people continued to pour in. The platform was ocenpied by some of the leading citizens of New York, and the ladies formed no inconsiderable part of the andience.
The meeting came to order in the usual manner, and

Mayor Codyke was called to the Chair.

The CARRMAN maio a brief speech, stating the object The CARRAS mass a brief speech, stating the object of the reseting, and alluding in glowing terms to the re-cent successes of the Union arms. He thought that the anniversary of Washington's Birchday would this year be collaborated with joy and gladness all through the country, ta consideration that peace and prosperity are once

There within the reach of all loys men.

There was a very fine portrait of President Lincoln suspended over the rear of the platform, and attracted great attention.

Yer. Evants having been introduced, spoke at some

he said that there were two great national holidays in this country—the one, and the greatest,
was the Birthday of Washington, the other
was the birthday of the nation—the Fourth of
July. (Cheers.) He alluded to the noble character of
Washington, and said that there was no nobler picture in,
any mation's history than the recollations of this true,
genuine and henored patrics. He conselected that the day
had been greatly descended by the attempted installation of a man who, for his own ambation, was endeavoring to overturn the laws and every principle of right in
one portion of the confederacy founded by Washington.
It was painful to think that while loyal near were celebrating the birthday of the foundes of the republic, there
were those still in arms striving flercely for its overthrow. If Washington, could row arise, what would
be his verdict in such a case? What would
he say of such a Presisent, compared with
him who was elected by the whole people, and who in
new atriving to defeat the principles which he was the
first to establish. He (the openker) hoped that the
shouts of the loyal people of the United States would very
soon drown the cries of traitors and the voice of trason,
and that one and all, every clinen, would rise in power
to defend that great gift of Washington which he became
us so well to remember on the anniversary of his birthday.

Mr. H. J. Raymont followed in a short speech, in which length. He said that there were two great national holi-

to detend that great gift of washington which it became us so well to remember on the anniversary of his birthday.

Mr. H. J. Raymond followed in a short speech, in which he said that the nation has not only victories to win, but dusies to perform.

The following resolutions were read by the Secretary:—Resolved, That the cluzens of New York and its vininity, in mass meeting assembled, record anew their reverential gratitude to the Giver of all good for the great inheritance of liberty, independence and union which we have received from the course, the wisdom and the virtue of heroic ancesters, and celebrate with ever-growing joy and pride the day which, in giving birth to Washington, gave promise of the immeasurable benedits to his own and all future generations which his great life and character were to achieve.

Resolved, That the constituted liberties of this nation rest upon the principles which the life of Washington was spent in establishing, and which his farewell words of warding and instruction have impressed upon the hearts of his countrymen; that the momentous experience through which the nation is now passing displays, in characters of living light, the imperimable truth that to us and our posterity, the Union is the sure protector of liberty and peace among ourselves—of power and peace with other nations.

Resolved, That we must, on this recurrence of the Birthday of Washington, with hearts full of the purpose and the hope that these lessons shall be transmitted to our posterity, enforced and illuminated by new examples of the same heroic